

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION**

**RACHEL M. ADKINS, #43708-177,  
Petitioner,**

**v.**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Respondent.**

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**CIVIL NO. 3:16-CV-1778-M-BK  
(Criminal No. 3:11-CR-250-M-24)**

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION  
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 636\(b\)](#) and *Special Order 3*, Petitioner’s motion to vacate, set aside, or correct sentence under [28 U.S.C. § 2255](#) was referred to the United States magistrate judge. Upon review of the relevant pleadings and law, and for the reasons that follow, it is recommended that the section 2255 motion be summarily **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE** as time barred.<sup>1</sup>

**I. BACKGROUND**

In 2012, Petitioner pled guilty to conspiring to distribute a controlled substance and was sentenced to 84 months’ imprisonment. [Crim. Doc. 913](#). Petitioner did not pursue a direct appeal; however, the Court subsequently reduced her sentence to 78 months based on amendments to the drug guidelines. [Crim. Doc. 1601](#). On June 25, 2016, Petitioner, through counsel, the Federal Public Defender, filed this section 2255 motion to vacate sentence, seeking to extend to the residual clause of the career offender provisions of the Sentencing Guidelines ([U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2](#)) the holding of the Supreme Court in *Johnson v. United States*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_,

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<sup>1</sup> See Rule 4(b) of the Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings for the United States District Courts (“If it plainly appears from the motion, any attached exhibits, and the record of prior proceedings that the moving party is not entitled to relief, the judge must dismiss the motion and direct the clerk to notify the moving party.”).

135 S. Ct. 2551, 2563 (2015). Doc. 1 at 7; Doc. 2 at 7. In *Johnson*, the Supreme Court held that imposing an increased sentence under the residual clause of the Armed Career Criminal Act (“ACCA”), 18 U.S.C. § 924(e), violates the Constitution’s guarantee of due process. Because the Supreme Court recently held that the rule announced in *Johnson* does not apply to the Sentencing Guidelines, *Beckles v. United States*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 137 S. Ct. 886 (2017), that argument is foreclosed.<sup>2</sup>

## II. ANALYSIS

The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA) establishes a one-year statute of limitations for federal inmates seeking post-conviction relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, which the Court may consider *sua sponte* after providing notice and an opportunity to respond.<sup>3</sup> See 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f); *Day v. McDonough*, 547 U.S. 198, 209-210 (2006) (addressing a similar provision applicable to state habeas petitions under 28 U.S.C. § 2254).

### A. Limitations

Petitioner’s section 2255 motion is clearly untimely. Almost four years elapsed between the date her conviction first became final in June 2012 and when she filed the motion *sub judice*. See *Clay v. United States*, 537 U.S. 522, 525 (2003) (a judgment becomes final when the applicable period for seeking direct review of a conviction has expired); FED. R. APP. P. 4(b)(1)(A) (setting out time to file a direct appeal). To the extent Petitioner relies on 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f)(3) to overcome the one-year limitations period in section 2255(f)(1), that reliance is misplaced.

Section 2255(f)(3) provides that the one-year limitations period runs from “the date on

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<sup>2</sup> The stay of the case pending the Supreme Court’s seminal decision in *Beckles* was lifted.

<sup>3</sup> The 14-day statutory objection period provides Petitioner the opportunity to respond.

which the right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if that right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review.” And while the Supreme Court has found its holding in *Johnson* retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review, *United States v. Welch*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 136 S. Ct. 1257 (2016), *Johnson* has no bearing on Petitioner’s case. Petitioner’s sentence was not increased under the ACCA’s residual clause -- the only provision that *Johnson* found to be unconstitutional. See *Johnson*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 135 S. Ct. at 2563 (calling into question only the residual clause of the ACCA). Rather, Petitioner was sentenced under the drug guidelines, U.S.S.G. § 2D1.1. See *Crim. Doc. 633-1 at 28-29*, Presentence Report (PSR) ¶¶ 110-117; *Crim. Doc. 914* (accepting PSR but sustaining objection to drug amount); *Crim. Doc. 1586 at 3* (Guidelines Worksheet confirming Petitioner was sentenced under the drug guidelines). Moreover, insofar as the PSR designated Petitioner as a career offender, that designation did not affect her sentence because the applicable offense level under section 2D1.1 (the drug guidelines) was greater than her offense level as a career offender. *Crim. Doc. 633-1 at 29*, PSR ¶ 117. That notwithstanding, as indicated previously herein, the Supreme Court recently held that the rule in *Johnson* does not apply to the Sentencing Guidelines. See *Beckles*, \_\_\_ U.S. at \_\_\_, 137 S. Ct. at 895 (holding the Sentencing Guidelines are not subject to a void for vagueness challenge under the Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause).

Thus, section 2255(f)(3) has no application in this case.<sup>4</sup> Consequently, Petitioner’s section 2255 motion is clearly outside the one-year statute of limitations absent equitable tolling.

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<sup>4</sup> Sections 2255(f)(2) and (4) are likewise inapplicable. Petitioner has not premised her claims on a government-created impediment, and the facts supporting her ground for relief should have been known prior to the date on which her conviction became final.

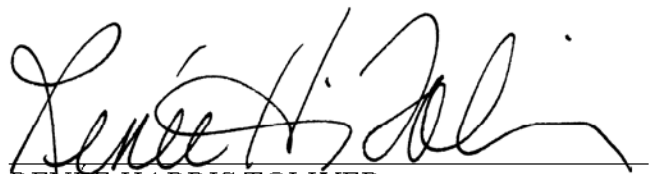
## B. Equitable Tolling

Petitioner posits no facts from which the Court can find that equitable tolling is warranted. See *Lawrence v. Florida*, 549 U.S. 327, 336 (2007) (equitable tolling requires a petitioner to show “(1) that he has been pursuing his rights diligently, and (2) that some extraordinary circumstance stood in his way and prevented timely filing”); see also *Menominee Indian Tribe of Wis. v. United States*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 136 S. Ct. 750, 755-756 (2016). *Fisher v. Johnson*, 174 F.3d 710, 715 (5th Cir. 1999) (“[E]quity is not intended for those who sleep on their rights.”) (quotation and quoted case omitted). Neither a prisoner’s unfamiliarity with the law nor his *pro se* status rises to the level of a rare or exceptional circumstance that would warrant equitable tolling. See *United States v. Petty*, 530 F.3d 361, 365-366 (5th Cir. 2008) (lack of legal training, ignorance of the law, and *pro se* status are insufficient to equitably toll the statute of limitations). Accordingly, Petitioner has not carried her burden of establishing that equitable tolling is warranted in this case. *Id.* at 365.

## III. RECOMMENDATION

For the foregoing reasons, it is recommended that the motion to vacate sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 be summarily **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE** as barred by the one-year statute of limitations. See Rule 4(b) of the Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings for the United States District Courts.

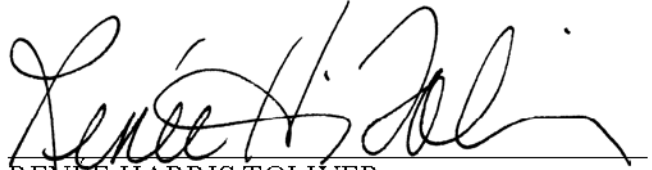
**SIGNED** May 22, 2017.



RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND  
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT**

A copy of this report and recommendation will be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* [28 U.S.C. § 636\(b\)\(1\)](#); [FED. R. CIV. P. 72\(b\)](#). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's report and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).

  
RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE